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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	May 12	EXTEND option available in structure searching
NEWS	4	May 12	Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
NEWS	5	May 27	New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more efficient patent SDIs in CAplus
NEWS	6	May 27	CAplus super roles and document types searchable in REGISTRY
NEWS	7	Jun 28	Additional enzyme-catalyzed reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS	8	Jun 28	ANTE, AQUALINE, BIOENG, CIVILENG, ENVIROENG, MECHENG, and WATER from CSA now available on STN(R)
NEWS	9	Jul 12	BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options, resulting in a closer connection to BABS
NEWS	10	Jul 30	BEILSTEIN on STN workshop to be held August 24 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
NEWS	11	AUG 02	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS	12	AUG 02	CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan Patent Office Classifications
NEWS	13	AUG 02	STN User Update to be held August 22 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
NEWS	14	AUG 02	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 7.01 for Windows) now available
NEWS	15	AUG 04	Pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover! will change September 1, 2004
NEWS	16	AUG 27	BIOCOMMERCE: Changes and enhancements to content coverage
NEWS	17	AUG 27	BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	18	SEP 01	INPADOC: New family current-awareness alert (SDI) available
NEWS	19	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	20	SEP 01	New display format, HITSTR, available in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX

NEWS EXPRESS	JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:56:16 ON 09 SEP 2004

=> file medline biosis embase caplus wpids
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:56:48 ON 09 SEP 2004

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=> s hapten (s) marker
L1 253 HAPTEN (S) MARKER

=> s peptide and l1
L2 27 PEPTIDE AND L1

=> sl2 and py>1995
SL2 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l2 and py>1995
L3 20 L2 AND PY>1995

=> s l2 not l3
L4 7 L2 NOT L3

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 7 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> t ti l5 1-7

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
TI New hapten-protein conjugation method using N-(m-
aminobenzoyloxy)succinimide as a two-level heterobifunctional agent:
Thyrotropin-releasing hormone as a model **peptide** without free
amino or carboxyl groups.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Determination of protein, **peptide** or hapten - using at least two
differently labelled antibodies, for hormone or enzyme.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

TI Purification and characterization of an osteoclast membrane glycoprotein with homology to manganese superoxide dismutase.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Internally standardized amino acid analysis for determining **peptide**/carrier protein coupling ratio

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Device for carrying out ligand-anti-ligand assay - comprising a plastic member having wells with spaced projections extending from the bottom.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI The use of N-[β-(4-diazophenyl)ethyl]maleimide as a heterobifunctional agent in developing enzyme immunoassay for neurotensin.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 7 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Bio mimetic synthetic hapten and antigen production - as anti-idiotypic antibody raised against prim. antibodies, using e.g. burn or radiation toxin as starting material.

=> d scan

L5 7 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 9
TI Internally standardized amino acid analysis for determining **peptide**/carrier protein coupling ratio
ST antigen prepn coupling ratio detn; coupling ratio detn hapten protein carrier; amino acid internal std antigen prepn
IT Amino acids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, internal standardization for, in **peptide** hapten-carrier protein coupling ratio determination)
IT Hemocyanins
Ovalbumins
Proteins, reactions
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**peptide** coupling to carrier, internally standardized amino acid anal. for determination of ratio of)
IT Haptens
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**peptide**-, carrier protein coupling ratio to, determination of, internally standardized amino acid anal. for determination of)
IT Antigens
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, **peptide** hapten-carrier proteins as, coupling ratio determination in)
IT 2835-81-6, α-Aminobutyric acid
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as **marker**, in **peptide** haptens, for internal standardization, in **peptide hapten**-carrier protein coupling ratio determination)
IT 1892-57-5 103708-09-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**peptide** hapten coupling to protein carrier by, ratio determination for)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:56:16 ON 09 SEP 2004)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:56:48 ON 09 SEP 2004

L1 253 S HAPTEN (S) MARKER
L2 27 S PEPTIDE AND L1
L3 20 S L2 AND PY>1995
L4 7 S L2 NOT L3
L5 7 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs l5 1

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94303523 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994303523
TITLE: New hapten-protein conjugation method using N-(m-aminobenzoyloxy)succinimide as a two-level heterobifunctional agent: Thyrotropin-releasing hormone as a model **peptide** without free amino or carboxyl groups.
AUTHOR: Fujiwara K.; Matsumoto N.; Masuyama Y.; Kitagawa T.; Inoue Y.; Inouye K.; Hougaard D.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nagasaki University, Bunkyo-machi 1-14,Nagasaki 852, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods, (1994) 175/1 (123-129). ISSN: 0022-1759 CODEN: JIMMBG
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The use of a two-level heterobifunctional agent N-(m-aminobenzoyloxy)succinimide (m-ABS) allowed us to develop a new method for preparing **hapten**-protein conjugates. This was demonstrated by a conjugation between thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) and bovine or human serum albumin (BSA or HSA). The conjugation is based on the principle that the succinimidyl ester group of m-ABS immediately acts on an ε-amino group of lysine residues of carrier protein BSA (or HSA) and a m-aminobenzoyl group incorporated into the protein is then activated by diazotization to a functional m-diazobenzoyl group (m-DB) acting on a histidyl group of TRH. The TRH-BSA containing about 3.5 mol of TRH per BSA molecule, elicited the production of TRH antibody in rabbits. A new type of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for TRH was developed using the antiserum, the solid-phase antigen TRH-HSA and the commercially available horseradish peroxidase-labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG/Fab' as a **marker**, revealing that the ELISA was monospecific to the hormone and measured as low as 50 pg of the hormone reproducibly. Also, using the antiserum by the indirect immunoperoxidase method the distribution of immunoreactive TRH in the rat brain was demonstrated in neurons of the paraventricular nucleus and neuronal processes of the median eminence. These results strongly suggested that the use of m-ABS provided a simple and efficient new method for preparing immunogens not only for the previously reported haptens with a primary amino group(s) (J. Immunol. Methods 134 (1990) 227), but also for haptens with an imidazole, phenolic, or indole group(s) in the molecule.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	35.76	35.97

```
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Sep  3, 2004 (20040903/UP).

=> file medline biosis embase caplus wpids
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.24      36.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:04:17 ON 09 SEP 2004

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:04:17 ON 09 SEP 2004
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=> s hapten and  marker
L6          634 HAPTEN AND MARKER

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:56:16 ON 09 SEP 2004)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:56:48 ON 09
     SEP 2004
L1           253 S HAPTEN (S) MARKER
L2            27 S PEPTIDE AND L1
L3            20 S L2 AND PY>1995
L4             7 S L2 NOT L3
L5             7 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:02:06 ON 09 SEP 2004

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:04:17 ON 09
     SEP 2004
L6          634 S HAPTEN AND  MARKER

=> s peptide and l6
L7           60 PEPTIDE AND L6

=> s l7 and py>1995
L8           36 L7 AND PY>1995

=> s l7 not l8
L9           24 L7 NOT L8

=> dup rem l9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10           13 DUP REM L9 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> t ti l10 1-13
```

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI New **hapten**-protein conjugation method using N-(m-aminobenzoyloxy) succinimide as a two-level heterobifunctional agent: thyrotropin-releasing hormone as a model **peptide** without free amino or carboxyl groups.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 13 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
TI Problems for improving performance in immunoassay.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Determination of protein, **peptide** or **hapten** - using at least two differently labelled antibodies, for hormone or enzyme.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI Purification and characterization of an osteoclast membrane glycoprotein with homology to manganese superoxide dismutase.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Internally standardized amino acid analysis for determining **peptide**/carrier protein coupling ratio

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Chemiluminescent labelled streptavidin (STAV) as a universal **marker** in steroid and **peptide** immunoassays.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Device for carrying out ligand-anti-ligand assay - comprising a plastic member having wells with spaced projections extending from the bottom.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI The use of N-[beta-(4-diazophenyl)ethyl]maleimide as a heterobifunctional agent in developing enzyme immunoassay for neurotensin.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 5
TI MEASUREMENT OF PRECURSORS FOR ALPHA AMIDATED HORMONES BY RADIOIMMUNOASSAY OF GLYCINE-EXTENDED PEPTIDES AFTER TRYPSIN-CARBOXYPEPTIDASE B CLEAVAGE.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Diagnosis, management, treatment and prevention of cancer - by using fucosyl-sialosyl-gangliotetraose especially when isolated from human lung cancer tissue.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Bio mimetic synthetic **hapten** and antigen production - as anti-idiotypic antibody raised against prim. antibodies, using e.g. burn or radiation toxin as starting material.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
TI Immunoassay of bromocriptine and specificity of antibody: criteria for choice of antiserum and **marker** compound

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
TI POLY CLONAL ACTIVATION OF TS CELLS WITH ANTI SERUM DIRECTED AGAINST AN IGH-1 LINKED CANDIDATE FOR A T CELL RECEPTOR CONSTANT REGION **MARKER**.

=> d ibib abs l10 5-9

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:605362 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:205362
TITLE: Internally standardized amino acid analysis for determining **peptide**/carrier protein coupling ratio
AUTHOR(S): Tsao, Jonglin; Lin, Xi; Lackland, Henry; Tous, Guillermo; Wu, Youling; Stein, Stanley
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Adv. Biotechnol. Med., Piscataway, NJ, 08854, USA
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (1991), 197(1), 137-42
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A method based on amino acid anal. has been developed for monitoring the covalent conjugation of synthetic **peptide** haptens to carrier proteins. The **marker** amino acid, α-aminobutyric acid, is included in the sequence during **peptide** synthesis. Following reaction, the carrier protein-conjugate is freed of excess **peptide** by 2 successive round of gel filtration chromatog. Amino acid anal. of a hydrolyzate of the conjugate allows the calcn. of the coupling ratio of the **peptide** to the carrier protein. Two typical procedures for conjugation, carbodiimide crosslinking and cysteine-thiol reaction with maleimidyl-proteins, have been evaluated.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90022673 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2801206
TITLE: Chemiluminescent labelled streptavidin (STAV) as a universal **marker** in steroid and **peptide** immunoassays.
AUTHOR: Strasburger C J; Kohen F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klinik fur Innere Medizin, Medizinische Universitat zu Lubeck, FRG.
SOURCE: Journal of bioluminescence and chemiluminescence, (1989 Jul) 4 (1) 112-8.
Journal code: 8612490. ISSN: 0884-3996.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198911
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19891106
AB The tetrameric structure of streptavidin and its exceptionally strong affinity to biotin (Ka = 10(15)M 1) can be exploited to achieve an amplification of the signal in immunoassays. In the approach described here streptavidin (STAV) labelled with aminobutylethyl-isoluminol (ABEI) served as a universal **marker** in immunoassays for both haptens and big antigens. The advantageous features of streptavidin can be applied to any immunoassay using biotinylated antibodies as the primary probe. In two-site immunometric assays for larger antigens the liquid phase 'tracer' antibody is biotinylated. In **hapten** assays the solid phase antigen technique (Wood et al., 1982) is employed, in which sample-antigen and solid phase-antigen compete for a biotinylated antibody. In this paper we demonstrate the use of STAV-ABEI as a universal chemiluminescent label in steroid assays and in an immunometric assay using human growth hormone (hGH) as an example.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 13 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-368296 [51] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1988-279020
DOC. NO. CPI: C1988-163022

TITLE: Device for carrying out ligand-anti-ligand assay - comprising a plastic member having wells with spaced projections extending from the bottom.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 J04 Q34 S03
INVENTOR(S): NAYAK, P N
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (VXRI-N) VXR INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 4789628	A	19881206	(198851)*		9

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4789628	A	US 1986-874541	19860616

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1986-874541 19860616
AN 1988-368296 [51] WPIDS
AB US 4789628 A UPAB: 19930923
A device for assaying a sample for the presence of a ligand by forming a reaction prod. of the ligand with at least one anti-ligand comprises (a) a plastic member defining at least one well having a bottom and (b) spaced projections extending upward from the well bottom to increase the surface area, the projections being spaced to define interconnecting channels.
The plastic member may comprise e.g. polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polycarbonate, polysulphone or polymethylmethacrylate.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The surface area of the well bottom can be controlled and thus the amount of ligand or anti-ligand adsorbed or bound can be controlled to provide for reproducible results from assay to assay. Ligand such as e.g. drug, hormone, **peptide**, protein enzyme, nucleic acid, antibody, **hapten**, antibiotic, receptor, virus, infectious agent or tumour **marker** can be
1/4

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87211008 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3107427
TITLE: The use of N-[beta-(4-diazophenyl)ethyl]maleimide as a heterobifunctional agent in developing enzyme immunoassay for neurotensin.
AUTHOR: Fujiwara K; Saita T
SOURCE: Analytical biochemistry, (1987 Feb 15) 161 (1) 157-63. Journal code: 0370535. ISSN: 0003-2697.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198705
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900303
Last Updated on STN: 19900303
Entered Medline: 19870522
AB A heterobifunctional crosslinking agent N-[beta-(4-diazophenyl)ethyl]maleimide (DPEM) was newly synthesized and characterized to possess the maleimide group with a stability greater than that previously reported for N-(4-diazophenyl)maleimide. Using the **peptide** hormone neurotensin (NT) as a model **hapten**, DPEM was used in the conjugation reaction with bovine serum albumin (BSA) and with beta-D-galactosidase (beta-Gal) in developing an enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for NT. The NT-DPEM-BSA conjugate elicited anti-NT antibodies in rabbits and the NT-beta-Gal conjugate behaved as an enzyme **marker**

of NT in the EIA. The EIA developed double antibody was reproducible and sensitive in detecting NT at concentrations as low as 30 fmol per tube. The specificity of anti-NT serum seems to be primarily toward the carboxy-terminal region of NT, showing cross-reactions with such NT fragments as NT2-13, NT8-13, and NT1-8 for 120, 22, and less than 0.1%, respectively. The utility of this assay was also demonstrated by measuring the NT immunoreactivity in several rat organs. DPEM could be useful for developing EIAs for other **peptide** hormones (even those which contain neither a free amino group nor a free carboxyl group), using the imidazole, phenolic, or indole group(s) of amino acids as a binding site for carrier proteins.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:202504 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198681093804; BA81:93804
TITLE: MEASUREMENT OF PRECURSORS FOR ALPHA AMIDATED HORMONES BY RADIOIMMUNOASSAY OF GLYCINE-EXTENDED PEPTIDES AFTER TRYPSIN-CARBOXYPEPTIDASE B CLEAVAGE.
AUTHOR(S): HILSTED L [Reprint author]; REHFELD J F
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV DEP CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, RIGSHOSPITALET, DK-2100 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry, (1986) Vol. 152, No. 1, pp. 119-126.
CODEN: ANBCA2. ISSN: 0003-2697.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 May 1986
Last Updated on STN: 28 May 1986

AB Using fragment 5-17 of human gastrin-17 extended with glycine at the C-terminus as **hapten**, three of six rabbits produced high-titer, high-avidity antisera specific for glycine-extended gastrins. In combination with trypsin and carboxypeptidase B cleavage, radioimmunoassays based on these antisera measured progastrins in some extra-antral tissues and certain malignant tumors. The results show that sequential cleavage with trypsin and carboxypeptidase B followed by radioimmunoassay of glycine-extended peptides is a rapid and accurate procedure for measurement of biosynthetic precursors of α-amidated **peptide** hormones. Moreover, the procedures seems promising in the search for tumor markers.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	59.96	96.17

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.70	-0.70

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Sep 3, 2004 (20040903/UP).

=> file medline biosis embase caplus wpids

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	96.29

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE 0.00 -0.70

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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:16:02 ON 09 SEP 2004
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=> s peptide and biotin
L11 5566 PEPTIDE AND BIOTIN

=> s l11 and fluoroscein
L12 3 L11 AND FLUOROSCEIN

=> t ti l12 1-3

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI New artificial antigen presenting cell, useful for modulating T cell response for treating allergies and cancers, comprises liposome, major histocompatibility complex, antigen and accessory molecule components.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Derivatized compounds are **peptide**-based constructs from Domain III (amino acids 142-169) of bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein, useful as antifungal compounds.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Detection of analytes in samples, e.g. drugs, antigens or antibodies or contaminants in samples of soil, water or food products.

=> d ibib 1-3

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-055316 [07] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-040789
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-015787
TITLE: New artificial antigen presenting cell, useful for modulating T cell response for treating allergies and cancers, comprises liposome, major histocompatibility complex, antigen and accessory molecule components.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): ALBANI, S
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALBA-I) ALBANI S
COUNTRY COUNT: 90
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001080833	A1	20011101	(200207)*	EN	185

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL

OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES
FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
AU 2000043137 A 20011107 (200219)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001080833	A1	WO 2000-IT161	20000420
AU 2000043137	A	AU 2000-43137	20000420
		WO 2000-IT161	20000420

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000043137	A	Based on	WO 2001080833

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 2000-IT161 20000420

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-122999 [13] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-035690
TITLE: Derivatized compounds are **peptide**-based constructs from Domain III (amino acids 142-169) of bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein, useful as antifungal compounds.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C03
INVENTOR(S): GIKONYO, J G K; LIN, J; LITTLE, R G
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (XOMA) XOMA TECHNOLOGY LTD; (XOMA) XOMA US TECHNOLOGY LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 94
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001000671	A1	20010104	(200113)*	EN	106
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000058874	A	20010131	(200124)		
US 6355616	B1	20020312	(200221)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001000671	A1	WO 2000-US17383	20000623
AU 2000058874	A	AU 2000-58874	20000623
US 6355616	B1	US 1999-344541	19990625

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000058874	A	Based on	WO 2001000671

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-344541 19990625

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-087063 [07] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-068329
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-024284
TITLE: Detection of analytes in samples, e.g. drugs, antigens or antibodies or contaminants in samples of soil, water or food products.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 J04 S03
INVENTOR(S): KURN, N; MEHTA, H B
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (DADE-N) DADE BEHRING INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 20
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9963345	A1	19991209	(200007)*	EN	62
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: JP					
EP 1082613	A1	20010314	(200116)	EN	
R: DE FR IT					
US 6303325	B1	20011016	(200164)		
JP 2002517728	W	20020618	(200242)		72

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9963345	A1	WO 1999-US11446	19990524
EP 1082613	A1	EP 1999-955324	19990524
		WO 1999-US11446	19990524
US 6303325	B1	US 1998-87839	19980529
JP 2002517728	W	WO 1999-US11446	19990524
		JP 2000-552501	19990524

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1082613	A1 Based on	WO 9963345
JP 2002517728	W Based on	WO 9963345

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-87839 19980529

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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2002-055316 [07] WPIDS
AB WO 200180833 A UPAB: 20020213
NOVELTY - An artificial antigen presenting cell (I) comprising liposome (C1), major histocompatibility complex (MHC) (C2), antigen (C3) and accessory molecule components (C4), where C3 is in contact with C2, C2 and C4 are in contact with C1, and C4 further provides for a stabilizing property to an interaction between a T cell receptor (TCR) and C2 and C3, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) making (I);
(2) identifying (M1) T cells specific for an antigen of interest;
(3) isolating (M2) T cells specific for an antigen of interest;
(4) modulating (M3) T cell response;
(5) characterizing (M4) the functional state of antigen-specific T cells;
(6) treating (M5) a condition in a subject which would be benefited

by altering the functional pattern of cytokine production by certain antigen-specific T cells to increase T-helper (Th) 2 response and/or decrease Th1 response;

(7) identifying (M6) antigen-specific T cells specific for epitopes on a graft donor's tissue likely to elicit graft versus host rejection response;

(8) treating (M7) a recipient mammal to reduce rejection of allografts in a transplantation therapy regime;

(9) a kit (II) for isolation and/or modulation of T cells specific for an antigen of interest comprising (I), solid supports, reagents and an immunomodulatory column device;

(10) an immunomodulatory column comprising a multiplicity of compartments positioned in relation to one another in series, the compartments having channels interconnecting adjacent compartments, where:

(a) the channels further have an unit to isolate the compartments from one another;

(b) the compartments further have one entrance and at least an exit port for receiving or expelling, respectively, a flowable medium; and

(c) the ports further have an unit to close the ports to impede the flowable medium; and

(d) the compartments further optionally comprise solid supports and artificial antigen presenting cells (APCs);

(11) identifying (M8) a gene which is expressed by a T cell specific for an antigen of interest, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample containing T cells which are specific for an antigen of interest, labeling with a first label, at least the intracellular gene product of interest produced by T cells in the biological sample;

(b) preparing a liposome:MHC:antigen complex, where the antigen in liposome:MHC:antigen complex is antigen of interest, contacting the labeled biological sample with liposome:MHC:antigen complex to form liposome:MHC:antigen:T cell complex;

(c) labeling with a second label, the liposome:MHC:antigen:T cell complex; and

(d) discriminating according to antigen specificity, cells producing the intracellular gene product of interest, which cells have both the first label and the second label; and

(12) obtaining a monoclonal population of T cells specific for an antigen of interest;

(13) monitoring an immunological outcome of intervention on antigen-specific and bystander T cells, involves identifying antigen-specific T cells that are specific for an antigen of interest from a patient, identifying a functional phenotype of the identified antigen-specific T cells and correlating the functional phenotype with a clinical outcome of the patient.

ACTIVITY - Antidiabetic; neuroprotective; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; dermatological; immunosuppressive; ophthalmological; antiallergic; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial. No supporting data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Increases Th-2 response and/or decreases Th-1 response; increases Th-1 response and/or decreases Th-2 response; T cell response modulator.

USE - (I) is useful for identifying T cells specific for an antigen of interest, isolating T cells specific for an antigen of interest and modulating T cell response. M4 is useful for characterizing the functional state of antigen-specific T cells. M5 is useful for treating autoimmune disease such as type I diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatomyositis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis or uveitis. Alternatively it is useful for treating allergy due to allergens such as dust, animal skin bypass products, vegetables, fruits, pollen or chemicals, cancer, viral infection, bacterial infection. M6 is useful for identifying antigen-specific T cells specific for epitopes on a graft donor's tissue likely to elicit graft versus host rejection response. M7 is useful for treating a recipient mammal to reduce rejection of

allografts in transplantation therapy regime. M8 is useful for identifying a gene expressed by a T cell specific for an antigen of interest. M9 is useful for obtaining a monoclonal population of T cells specific for an antigen of interest.

ADVANTAGE - Addition of the accessory molecules, as well as co-stimulatory molecules, and other proteins in proper orientation in the liposomes allow for substantially improved binding association and manipulation of T cells which is very important in the identification and stimulation of antigen-specific T cells. The use of co-stimulatory, adhesion and other accessory molecule in a free floating format also helps to both anchor and direct the interaction between MHC:antigen:accessory molecule and T cell receptors by providing a means by which T cells in the sample will be presented with a structure more similar to that found in the natural state. Since the artificial APCs may incorporate irrelevant molecules to be used in conjunction with separate solid support-based capture moieties for capturing generic target motifs such as irrelevant molecules, the system avoids a need for manufacturing specialized solid phase capture substrates for each antigen-specific complex, because of the capacity for the functional molecules to migrate in the liposome, the irrelevant molecules are nonspecifically directed away from the binding position of the T cells thus avoiding steric hindrances. Greater specificity in APC:T cell interaction is provided since the antigen is labeled rather than the MHC component. The consequence is a greater ability to bind, to stimulate, and modulate T cells on demand. Isolation and expansion of T cells specific for a particular antigen will increase the specificity and effectiveness of adoptive immunotherapeutic approaches.

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L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-122999 [13] WPIDS

AB WO 200100671 A UPAB: 20010307

NOVELTY - Compounds with antifungal properties comprise a sequence (I) or (II).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Compounds with antifungal properties comprise a sequence of formula (I) or (II).

R1 = R3-, R-3- alpha - or R3- alpha - beta -;

R2 = -NH2, - beta -NH2, - beta - alpha -NH2, - beta - alpha - alpha -NH2, - beta - alpha - alpha - alpha -NH2, - beta - alpha -lys(R3)-NH2, - beta - alpha -lys(R3)- alpha -NH2, - beta - alpha - alpha -lys(R3)-NH2 or - beta - alpha -lys(R3)-lys(R3)-NH2; alpha = lysine, arginine, histidine, ornithine, diaminobutyric acid, citrulline or para-amino phenylalanine; beta = alanine, naphthylalanine, biphenylalanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, hydroxyproline, phenylalanine, tryptophan, methionine, glycine, cyclohexylalanine, amino-isobutyric acid, norvaline, lorleucine, tert-leucine, tetrahydroisoquinoline, pipecolic acid, phenylglycine, homophenylalanine, cyclohexylglycine, dehydroleucine, (2,2-diethylglycine), 1-amino-1-cyclopentane carboxylic acid, 1-amino-1-cyclohexane carboxylic acid, 2-amino-1-benzene carboxylic acid, 3-amino-2-naphthene carboxylic acid, y-butyric acid, b-alanine, difluorophenylalanine, parafluorophenylalanine, nipecotic acid, aminobutyric acid, thienylalanine or t-butylglycine;

R = H, CHO-, MeCO-, R4-CH2-, R4-CH2-CO-, R4-CO-, R3-SOy or R4POz;

Y = 0-3;

Z = 1-4;

R4 = optionally functionalized carbo- or heterocycle with at least 3 atoms;

R5 = R1 or R3- alpha - beta - beta -; and

R6 = -NH2, - alpha -NH2, - alpha - alpha -NH2, - alpha - alpha - alpha -NH2, - alpha -lys(R3)-NH2, - alpha -lys(R3)- alpha -NH2, - alpha - alpha -lys(R3)-NH2 or - alpha -lys(R3)-lys(R3)-NH2.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a method for identifying a derivatized **peptide** sequence derived from or based on the sequence of Domain III of

bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein (BPI) with antimicrobial activity and epithelial absorption of at least 0.001%, comprising: i) derivatizing a **peptide** sequence, subsequence, reverse sequence or reverse subsequence of Domain III of BPI through covalent linkage of hydrophobic moieties at the N- or C-terminus or within the **peptide** sequence; ii) measuring antimicrobial activity; and iii) measuring the epithelial absorption;

(2) a method for designing and identifying an antimicrobial derivatized **peptide** sequence, prophylactic or therapeutic medicament derived from or based on the **peptide** sequence of BPI with antimicrobial activity and epithelial absorption of at least 0.001%, comprising: i) identifying a target **peptide** which exhibits antimicrobial activity; ii) constructing a library of minimum length, activity retaining **peptide** sequences (MinLARPS) by substituting or deleting amino acid residues; iii) measuring antimicrobial activity of MinLARPS to determine the minimum number of residues required to retain antimicrobial activity of at least 1% of the target **peptide** sequence; iv) measuring epithelial absorption of MinLARPS to determine the minimum number of residues required to retain epithelial absorption of at least 0.0011%; and v) synthesizing derivatized MinLARPS by chemically modifying MinLARPS by covalent linkage of hydrophobic moieties at the N- or C-terminus of the MinLARPS; and vi) repeating (iii) and (iv) with derivatized MinLARPS; and

(3) a compound which is any of 52 **peptide** sequences of 10-14 amino acids, defined in the text.

ACTIVITY - Antifungal; bactericidal.

Construct XMP.519 (R7-lys-trp-leu-ile-gln-leu-phe-his-lys(R3)-lys(R9)-NH2) (I'; R7 = **biotin**; R8, R9 = H) gave a radial diffusion (pmol to achieve 30 mm2 zone) of 170, and MIC of 1 micro g/ml against C. albicans SLU1 in vitro.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - (I) and (II) are used to treat fungal infections, and for inhibiting growth and replication of fungi, particularly Candida, Aspillergus, Cryptococcus, Histoplasma, Coccidiodes, Blastomyces, Basidiobolus, Conidiobolus, Rhizopus, Rhizomucor, Absidia, Mortierella, Cunninghamella, Saksenaea, Fusarium, Trichophyton, Trichosporon, Microsporum, Epidermophyton, Scytalidium, Malassezia, Actinomyceies, Sporothrix or Penicillium (especially in vitro). (I) and (II) are also useful for treating microbial infections (especially from gram-positive bacteria) (claimed).

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L12 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2000-087063 [07] WPIDS
AB WO 9963345 A UPAB: 20000209

NOVELTY - The assaying of analytes uses a support with a bound binding reagent, a second binding reagent and an activator which binds the two binding reagents.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Determining the presence or amount of an analyte in a sample suspected of containing the analyte comprises:

(a) bringing together in an aqueous medium to form a mixture: (i) the sample; (ii) at least one specific binder for the analyte; (iii) a first binding agent coupled to either exogenous analyte, or the specific binder for the analyte; and (iv) a support comprising a second binding agent;

(b) adding an activator to the mixture, where the activator binds the first binding agent and the second binding agent of the support to immobilize the first binding agent; and

(c) determining the amount of the analyte in the sample by detecting the immobilized first binding agent, the presence or amount being related to the presence or amount of the analyte in the sample.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit for detecting the presence of or determining the amount of analyte in a fluid sample comprising:

(a) at least one specific binder for the analyte;

(b) a first binding agent coupled to either exogenous analyte, or the specific binder for the analyte;

(c) a support comprising a second binding agent; and

(d) an activator that binds the first binding agent and the second binding agent of the support to immobilize the first binding agent.

USE - For detecting analytes such as drugs, antigens or antibodies, particularly for detecting an autoantibody to glutamic acid decarboxylase or insulin. The method can also be used in detecting and determining low levels of contaminants in environmental samples of soil, water, and food products.

ADVANTAGE - The method provides an accurate detection of low levels of analytes in a sample.

Dwg.0/0

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	43.34	139.63

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.70

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		DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L5	(peptide with residue) and l1	206
☐	L4	5180828.pn.	1
☐	L3	hapten same marker same peptide	102
☐	L2	polypeptide and L1	395
☐	L1	hapten same marker	689

END OF SEARCH HISTORY